WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. II.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1821. [NO. 63.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ***Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in *Salisbury*, a general and well selected assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARD-WARE, and
MEDICINES,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

1at78 J. MURPHY.

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors north of the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice. as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

New Stage to Raleigh.

THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from *eight* to *six* cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a *trial* to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 50 JOHN LANE.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again. EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

The Editors of the Richmond Enquirer are requested to insert the above advertisement six weeks, and send their account to the office of the Western Carolinian for payment.

Information Wanted,

BY the children of John Cunningham, deceased, who departed this life in Greenville District, S. C. whose wife was named Jane.—Their youngest daughter, Jane Cunningham, is now residing in Bloomfield, Nelson county, Ken. and is desirous of obtaining any information that will open a correspondence between the widow of said Cunningham, or John, James and George, children of the aforesaid John and Jane Cunningham. The said Jane was bound or put under the care of Mrs. Armstrong, of South-Carolina, who removed to Kentucky and brought the said Jane with her. Any information relating to them will be thankfully received, by

JANE CUNNINGHAM,
Bloomfield, Ken.

☞ Editors of newspapers in Washington City, North and South-Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, will confer a particular obligation on an orphan child, by giving the above two or three insertions in their respective papers.

Fresh Goods.

THE subscriber is just opening, and offers for sale, at his store, opposite Mr. Slaughter's, Salisbury, a good assortment of

Dry Goods, *China in sets, and*
Queen's & Glass-Ware, *Hard-Ware.*

Among his Dry Goods, are superfine black and blue Broadcloths, of a very superior quality; common Cloths, of different colors; very fine and common Cassimeres; Canton Crapes, black and other colors; Silks; Sarcenets; Vestings of different colors; Robes for Ladies' Dresses; Cambrics and Calicoes; Blankets, &c. &c. &c. Also, Ladies' Bonnets; a general assortment of Hats and Jockey Caps, and of gentlemen's and ladies' Shoes, best and common quality; ladies' and men's Saddles; Bridles and Saddle-Bags; Cotton Cards; Gun Powder and Shot, of the best quality; and a variety of other articles.

He has, likewise, fresh Imperial *Tea*, of the first quality; as well as a good assortment of GROCERIES, in general.

As he wishes to make quick sales, he will dispose of his Goods, for cash, at a very small advance from cost.

8wt64 GEORGE MILLER.

Yadkin Navigation COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the President and Directors of the Yadkin Navigation Company have required the payment of the seventh, eighth and ninth instalments, of ten dollars each, upon every share subscribed, to be made to the Treasurer of the Company, or to such Agents as they shall appoint to receive the same. And that payment of said instalments be made on or before the 26th day of August next, otherwise the shares of subscribers failing to pay, will be sold at auction, at the town of Salisbury, North-Carolina, on Monday, the 24th day of September next; and on the same day, and at the same place, the shares of subscribers who have failed, or shall fail by that day, to make payment of instalments heretofore required by the President and Directors to be paid, will be sold at auction. FREDERICK HARGLE,
Treasurer of the said Company.

July 24, 1821.—55tSp10

Boot and Shoe Making.

EBENEZER DICKSON begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoe Making Business, in all of its branches, on Main street, nearly opposite the new bank. As our provisions are much cheaper than they formerly were, it is no more than right that we should reduce our prices to suit the *hard times*: I have, therefore, come to the determination to charge, in future, the following low rates, to wit:

Gentlemen's Bootees, first quality	$6 50
Gentlemen's Shoes, do.	2 50
Women's Shoes, do.	1 75
Shoeing, best quality	3 00
Footing Boots	3 25
Bottoming Boots	2 00

Although the *price* of work is reduced, the public need not be afraid that the *quality* of it is to be reduced also; but on the contrary, I will warrant my work to be made of the very best materials, and as fashionably and durably executed as any that can be done in this part of the country.

The public will please call and try;
And if they don't like.....they need'nt buy.

Boots and Shoes neatly repaired, at as low rates, in proportion, as the above prices for manufacturing. E. DICKSON.

Salisbury, July 12, 1821. 58

Taken Up,

AND committed to the jail of Rowan county, on the 12th day of this month, a NEGRO WOMAN by the name of *Rose*; says she is the property of John Cobb, or Cox, a speculator, who purchased her on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, of John Bell, and was going towards the south. She says that her husband, by the name of Ned, and herself, got lost from their master in travelling, and she again from her husband. She appears to be about 30 or 35 years old; about five feet high, dark complexion, thin visage, and speaks quick. The owner is requested to come forward, according to the act of the Assembly, and receive her.

WILLIAM HOWARD, *Jailor.*

Salisbury, July 30, 1821. 6wt65

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of Huntsville, Surry county, N. Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Sideboard is provided with Liquors of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

MUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820. 30

N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the *Cabinet Business*; and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce. M. D.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1821. Henry Williams *vs.* William Butler; Original attachment, Jesse A. Pearson and others summoned as garnishees. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the third Monday in August next, then and there to replevy, plead, or demur, or judgment will be taken against him by default.

11wt63 Test: JNO. GILES, *C. R. C. C.*

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

AGRICULTURAL.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

On Cheese Making,

As practised at one of the most eminent Dairies in New-England, communicated at the request of the Editor of the American Farmer.

SIR—Agreeably to your request we have obtained from our brother, Leonard Hurlbert, a brief account of his manner of making Cheese, which we enclose you for publication, if you deem it worthy of a place in your useful paper. His manner of making Cheese we suppose to be as perfect as any yet discovered, as his cheese is of an excellent quality, and is known in Baltimore as such—specimens of which probably may be seen at Barnum's Tavern, and at M'Clure & Foltze, and Marple & Williams' stores, who have had of the dairy for a number of years past.

Yours, respectfully,

SAML. HURLBERT & CO.

CHEESE MAKING.

From long experience I have found the following to be the best method of manufacturing Cheese, viz: Add the night's milk with the morning's milk, and gently heat it over a fire in a kettle to 91 degrees, then put it in a tub or vat, then add a sufficient quantity of prepared annatto to give it a handsome yellow colour; next add a sufficient quantity of runnet to make it curd in 25 minutes—when curded, make use of a wooden knife or sword of sufficient length to reach the bottom of the tub, and chequer it all in squares of about two inches; it is important that it should all be chequered to the bottom—then let it stand until the whey appears above the curd, say from 15 to 20 minutes; then break it up carefully with the hands in such a manner as not to bruise or break the pieces of curd; next place a clean strainer on top of the whey and curd, and press it down gently so as to cause the whey to arise on top, then lade off the whey with a dish or dipper, what can be conveniently taken off in that way; then place a cheese strainer in a cheese basket over a tub, and carefully remove the curd and remaining whey into it, and cut it into slices with a thin skimmer, until the whey has mostly drained out; then bring the corners of the strainer together and twist them so as to press the curd into a solid mass, and place the twisted corners down in the basket, and place a clean board of about one foot square on the top of it, on which place about 20 lbs. weight in order to press out the whey and consolidate the curd. After remaining in this situation about 15 minutes the curd is to be cut in pieces of about one inch square, with a knife resembling a common carving knife, then to be put into the strainer exactly as before stated, with the weight on it, and remain from 10 to 15 minutes, and then cut as last stated, and so repeated from six to ten times, until the whey has entirely done dripping from it—after which it is taken out and cut into pieces of about two inches square, and put into a wooden bowl and chopped with a chopping knife, until the pieces are about the size of an Indian corn. The next process is scalding, which is done by putting the curd into a strainer and putting it into a kettle of hot whey, heated to 126 degrees and no more, for if the whey is too hot it will ruin the cheese and make it hard and dry. While in the whey it must be stirred with the hand until the whole is equally heated, it is then taken out and put into the cheese basket over a tub, and a sufficient quantity of clean fine salt thoroughly mixed with it to give it a high salt flavour, and let it stand until it is hardly blood warm, then the corners of the strainer are twisted together as before, when it is put into the hoop designed for the purpose, and placed into the press and pressed in this instance, with the average weight of about 100 lbs. to every ten pounds of curd; to remain about half an hour in the press, then taken out and turned in the hoop and replaced in the press, and add about one third to the weight in pressing or press it one third harder than before, and let it remain about three hours; then it is taken out and placed in a clean fine linen cloth, (pains should be taken that the cloth be perfectly smooth and no wrinkles in it,) it is put again into the hoop and pressed for forty-eight hours, being taken out and turned once during the time. At this pressing about one third additional weight must be added—it is then taken out and oiled, and put on the shelf to cure, where it must be turned, rubbed and oiled at least every twenty-four hours until it is thoroughly cured.

My method of preparing the oil I use on Cheese, is as follows, viz:—I put the whey I scald the curd in, into a tub and let it stand about 24 hours and an oil arises on the surface, which I skim off and put into a kettle and simmer it over a moderate fire, when the sediment will settle to the bottom, and I pour off a beautiful pure oil, which is fit for use. For painting cheese I make use of the best Spanish annatto. I would here take the liberty to remark, that there is a great deal of the counterfeit Spanish annatto, manufactured in this country, and is good for nothing; and it appears to those who are not perfectly acquainted with the article, to be of good quality, and the people have been much imposed upon with it, for the last ten years. Take eight ounces of Spanish annatto, or in proportion as may be wanted, and put it into three gallons of weak lye, made from pot or common ashes, and boil it until it dissolves and becomes of a bright yellow colour—thus it may be put into the milk as before described. To prepare the runnet to put into the cheese, I take the calf's second stomach immediately after the calf is killed, and take out the contents, which are called curd, which I do not save, as it is of no use, (as some have mistakenly supposed,) as by using it the cheese is injured thereby. I rinse the bag clean in cold water and rub it all over with fine salt and lay it away to dry; when dry I make about one gallon of brine to each bag, by mixing as much clean alum salt with hot water as the water will dissolve, and after the brine is cool, I put it in the bag, and when it has soaked several days it will be fit for use.

LEONARD HURLBERT.

Winchester, Litchfield County, Connecticut, 20th March, 1821.

Desultory.

DELICATE MISTAKE.

When Dr. Samuel Johnson lodged at Kettle Hall, in the University of Oxford, at a Mr. Thompson's, a cabinet maker, the maidy by an unfortunate mistake, brought him one day a chemise of Mrs. Thompson's instead of his own shirt. The Doctor contemplating on nothing but Numbers and Tomes, and colossal dictionaries, shoved his arms, head and shoulders into the lady's linen before he discovered his error. 'Who has cut off the sleeves of my shirt? Who has cut off the collar of my shirt?' exclaimed the enraged and hampered moralist, with Stentorian vociferation, dancing, and tugging and roaring for freedom. This roar brought up poor Mrs. Thompson, who, with the most consummate delicacy, shutting her two chaste eyes, slipped her hand into the room, and delivered her giant guest from his enchanted castle.

DON ONIS'S MEMOIR.

This work has been published in Washington, with a sensible preface by the translator, *Dr. Watkins*, who pronounces it an extraordinary production, and has no doubt that it was instrumental in procuring the ratification of the Spanish Treaty. Extracts from it are given in the Intelligencer and City Gazette of Washington. The Don gives a very unfavorable portrait of the people of the United States, who "brought with them the vices of the most degenerate people of Europe;" a compound of individuals of various nations, he says, they have no national character, and immediately after adds, that they are for the most part descended from English families, and that the Anglo-mania is always prevalent. He gives our character in far from flattering colours; condemns our vanity and pride; which by the way render us very similar to the English; and ridicules our haughty sentiments and brilliant predictions—"the house in which the Congress hold their session, is called the *Capitol*, and a little rivulet near it, about three yards wide and a fourth deep, they denominate the *Tiber*, and many of their meanest settlements have the names of the most celebrated cities of Greece and Rome." He, however, does ample justice to our navy, and brave tars, and highly praises our naval officers, and has no doubt that we will show the same superiority over the British in grand battles, as we have over single frigates and on the lakes. He depreciates the army, and commiserates the situation of the Indians on our borders. This, we should say, comes with an ill grace from the representative of a government, which considers the Indian population of its provinces, every way inferior to ours, as only fit to work in the mines as beasts of burthen, and which at different times has shed the blood of millions. He gives the following unlovely picture of the inhabitants of the Southern States. It is a subject of regret that he did not give the sources of his information.

"In the two Carolinas, the population increases very little, and one third of it, as well as in Virginia and Maryland, is composed of negroes and mulattoes, nearly all slaves. The whites appear rather to diminish than to increase in these states; which may be attributed to their use of strong drink, and to a life of voluptuous excesses. Despising matrimony, they commonly unite themselves with the negresses and mulattresses. They are but little inclined to labor, presumptuous, vindictive, and cruel to their slaves. The inhabitants of the North are more laborious, and less corrupt. Those of Delaware, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia, are poor: and, with the exception of Delaware, they all resemble the savages, or aboriginal Indians, very much in their customs and mode of living." *O tempora! O mores!*

Our form of government, of course, does not suit the ideas of the Don. It is badly combined, and the Executive, he says, begins already to enslave his people, and he boldly prophesies its ruin, notwithstanding, we suppose, the efforts of the "pensioned editors, who (as he says) support and eulogize it."

We regret that we have not room for more detailed extracts. The work is extraordinary in itself, and the curiosity of the American public must be excited to hear what a man, high in office, says of us, after so long a residence. He has not flattered us very highly, and we believe, he will not be himself flattered, if he read the remarks, which his work will elicit.

Savannah Georgian.

AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The Boston Daily Advertiser has published extracts of a letter (dated Jan. 2.) from the celebrated Mrs. ANNE GRANT, to a friend in the vicinity of Boston, of which the following is a part.

"Your country is like Virgil's fame, enlarging while we look at it, till we are overwhelmed by its magnitude. While we, bound in our watery girdle and sinking under the debt in which our valor and generosity have involved us, have no other sources from which to support our consequence but our intellectual wealth; the legacies left us by the glorious bards and sages of the olden time, and the new crop of poetic laurels that are springing daily up with unequalled vigor and freshness. Of these we have been perhaps too vain, and too ready to wonder that the Belles Lettres has not been suddenly and successfully cultivated among the stumps and Indian corn-fields of recent settlements, or amidst all the effervescence of politics and legislation to a new born empire.—This ground of superiority seems fast receding, and we are now by abundant candour atoning for our past arrogance. Could you believe that it is now the universal fashion to admire American genius, and with the exception of Scott's incomparable novels there is nothing so much read, praised and admired as the [illegible] found [illegible] mourned [illegible] to be all faultless [illegible]

of the gallicisms and meretricious ornaments which occurred too frequently in former transatlantic productions. The purity of its anglicism far exceeds what is frequent among ourselves. This, with the impression left by some elegant minded Americans who have visited us within the last few years, have brought about a wonderful revolution in public opinion in favor of our grand children of the new continent. Mr. Mackenzie, (Henry) who is still the most lively person I meet with, and by far the most eloquent and pleasant, sat with me a good while the other day, as indeed he often does. He talked of America as a most magnificent and wonderful country, and expressed his admiration of the late works."

BURNS'S MONUMENT.

Extract from Mrs. Grant's Letter to a Lady near Boston, dated Edinburg, Jan. 2.

'One person, and one thing in Dumfries, I must tell you of—the person is Burn's Jean, and the thing Burn's Monument. Jean, whom I knew slightly before, notwithstanding the cloud on her early life, does credit to her husband's choice and to his memory. She is a person of strong plain sense and an excellent heart, and by her patience in adversity and moderation in her late prosperity, as well as her general conduct, has won the good will of all. Her two sons in India have attained to lucrative situations, and allow her between them two hundred a year. Her house is a perfect model of good taste and simple neatness. It is much embellished, but it is the same house which he inhabited. His fellow citizens have given the name of Burns's Street to that which he inhabited. Mrs. Burns's manners are indicative of that chastened good sense, which is best ripened in a varied life, like hers. There is indeed a kind of intuitive propriety about her, in all she says and does. The monument which is lately finished, filled me with pleasure and surprise, both by the design and execution. I have seen nothing in Westminster that seems to me at all so appropriate, or indeed better finished. You would suppose they would have chosen a scene in the vision, or some such poem, to furnish an inscription and a hint for the sculpture; not at all—with matchless good taste they selected a period from his dedication of his works to the Caledonian Hunt—'The genius of my country found me as Elijah found Elisha, at the plough, and threw her inspiring mantle over me.' Could there be a happier thought or one more calculated to afford a fine image to the Statuary? In the first place, the Mausoleum consists of a Dome, open, but supported by pillars and railed round. It is in the manner of the Temple at Barnardswell, but far more elegant, and finely finished within. In the back part is a very large tablet of white marble, where, in alto relievo, appears the figure of the young rustic as large as life, and very like the best portraits of him.

There is nothing fine or Grecian about him. It is a true Scotch plough on which he has his hand, (a toil worn hand) and his is the true costume of a Scotch peasant, improved only and rendered more classical by the neck being thrown open as a ploughman is apt to do when over-heated. Pleasure, mixed with surprise, animates his countenance, while with his bonnet in hand, he looks up to the descending figure which seems floating towards him in the air. It is the muse of Caledonia, all ærial elegance and superhuman grace, finely contrasting with the manly rusticity of the entranced ploughman. She spreads out the ample verge of her mantle as to infold him. This mantle has a broad border of thistles, to give it character. Instead of an inscription, the emphatic name of Burns is engraved thus —BURNS—on the base of the monument. The exquisite grace and perfect simplicity of the whole is beyond all praise.'

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The following description of the Eclipse of the Sun, which will take place on Monday, 27th August, is from Fisher's Almanac, calculated for the meridian of New-Haven.

Beginning	7h. 42¼m. A. M.
Middle	8h. 59m.
End	10h. 25¼m.
Duration	2h. 43m.

Digits eclipsed, 8 degrees 10 minutes on Sun's South Limb.

The centre of the penumbra will strike the earth at 8 hours 32 minutes, in lat. 29 N. lon. 117 W. from Greenwich, near the coast of California, and will cross the northern part of the Spanish dominions, the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia; after which it will pass down the Atlantic Ocean, and will leave the earth at 20 minutes past noon, in 23 S. lat. and 8½ E. lon. about midway between St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope. The Sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian at 10h. 22m. in lat. 14 deg. 43 min. N. lon. 43 deg. 27 min. West.

This is a larger eclipse than has happened since the year 1811, or will happen for some years to come. It will afford a very favorable opportunity of determining the longitudes of places throughout the United States

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

An elegant Altar piece has been discovered by some workmen, enclosed between two walls, in the south aisle of the Bristol Cathedral. In the north aisle also some superb remains were discovered, with gilding and colors remarkably bright, and perfect fluid columns. The dilapidation probably took place in the reign of Henry VIII. at the suppression of monasteries.

It is understood that an immense military force is to be assembled within and in the vicinity of the Metropolis upon the approaching Coronation.

It appears that Mr. Brougham has given up his Education Bill, on account of the opposition it has met with among the dissenters.

It is not generally known that all the principal figures in Mr. West's picture of "CHRIST *healing the sick*," are Portraits. That of the sick man in the front, is painted from the brother of the late Mr. Barry, the Artist; he is now blind, and sits daily near the nursery ground, opposite Euston-square, to solicit the alms of the benevolent who pass him.

Surgery.—When the surgeons of Tripoli take off a limb, they dip the stump into a bowl of *hot pitch* which settles the bleeding without tying up the arteries.

The experiment has been tried of driving a carriage from London to Liverpool and Manchester, at the rate of eleven miles an hour. Although the distance was accomplished within the time, yet it proved that the plan was not practicable without extreme cruelty to the horses.

Mr. Hume, member for Aberdeen, having told a Mr. W. (a ministerial member, more remarkable for his frequent cries of "hear, hear," than his eloquent speeches,) that my Lord Castlereagh (now Marquis of Londonderry) was like the letter Q—the latter requested an explanation. "Because," answered Mr. H. very good naturedly, "he is always followed by U."

A poor blind man, of the name of James Watson, of Edinburg, has invented and brought to perfection, a musical instrument, which unites the power of two violoncellos; it has a range of sixty-four semi-tones, and more could be added, if necessary; upon this instrument he displays a remarkable degree of practical dexterity.

A new Chapel is about to be erected, in Liverpool, for the use of a body of Sectarians called Sandemanians, who are becoming pretty numerous in the North of England.

A camp meeting of the Primitive Methodists lately took place on Mexborough Common, in Yorkshire, which consisted of between twenty and thirty thousand persons. In the centre of the ground, at some distance from each other, stands were placed for the preachers. This great assemblage met and separated with the greatest decorum.

The discovery ships sailed from Longhope, Orkneys, 30th May, where they had been detained several days.

In the population list of Edinburg is an Irish woman, aged 104, who still earns her subsistence by spinning.

The Constitutionnel, a Paris journal, states "that the King's Attorney General at London, at the instance of the Ministers of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, is about to prosecute the editor of a paper, who compared the alliance of Alexander I. Francis II. and Frederick William III. to the triumvirate of Octavius, Lepidus, and Marc Anthony. This is very probable. When Bonaparte was First Consul, and at peace with Great Britain, the publisher of a French paper in London was prosecuted, and subjected in damages, for a libel against the ruler of France.

A large sea-toad was lately left by the tide in the river Severn. The head and mouth were considerably more than half its bulk; the diameter of the latter, when extended, was more than 15 inches, and lined with small, but very sharp teeth. It had a receptacle or paunch under each fin, capable of containing a couple of quarts; it weighed 1 1-2 cwt.

At Sir C. Hawkins' silver and lead mine, at Newlyn, in Cornwall, a solid plate of silver was taken last week from the smelting furnace, which weighed 286 lbs.

It is stated, in accounts from Giessen, in Hesse-Darmstadt, that on the third of May, there fell in different parts of that city a rain of the color of blood. Professor Zimmerman analyzed it, and says that its component parts were oxyd of iron, an earthly acid, and carbon. Many of the inhabitants were much alarmed by the shower.

Professor Hansteen announces that polarity is not confined to iron; but that a wall, a tree, or the mast of a ship, are capable of producing the effects of a north pole below, and a south pole above.

Under the head of Literature, the Liverpool Mercury says, "A short time since a coroner's jury assembled near Waldron, on an inquest; when they came to the ceremony of signing, there was but one among the twelve who could write his name." It would be difficult to find twelve such literary men in America.

A medal has been struck by the city of Padua, in honor of the traveller Belzoni, who is a native of that place. M. Belzoni presented to that city two lion-headed statues of granite, part of the fruits of his enterprising researches.

Voltaire's tragedies have been translated and printed at Odessa, in the modern Greek, (the Romaic.) They have been successfully represented in the Theatre of that city.

Sir W. Congreve has invented a method of engraving bank notes, by which the work will be executed in different colors, which it is expected will increase the difficulty of forgery. The specimens will shortly be before the public.

Court of Claims.—Among the many curious applications to perform certain services at the crowning of the King of England was that of Godfrey and Cooke, Chymists, praying to be allowed to prepare and supply the *oil* for the purpose, after consecration, of anointing his Majesty. These petitioners applied to be allowed to fulfil such service, because their house had supplied the Anointing Oil used at the coronation of George III. The Court, after having made some inquiries, stated, that they had nothing to do with this application. The petitioners did not adduce any warrant or authority for the privileges they claimed. It regarded regulations that were under the exclusive controul of his Majesty. The King could appoint such person as he pleased.

If the claim of Mr. Walker, the King's Apothecary, now preferred, be allowed in the Court of Claims, he will be obliged to attend at the coronation in the dress of the Esculapius of Edward II. viz. long shoes, turned up at the toe, and looped to the knee; a blue stocking on one leg, and a red stocking on the other, with a party-colored vest and cloak. His office will be to carry in one hand a bottle of perfumed oil.

The dress of each gentleman pensioner at the coronation is, we are told, to contain one thousand two hundred sugar-loaf buttons! If each of these is to have its respective button-hole, the gentlemen had better commence dressing themselves immediately, lest they be too late for the ceremony.

Miss Fellowes, sister to W. D. Fellowes, Esq. Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain, has, we learn, been appointed chief *Herb Woman* to his Majesty on the day of coronation. Her duty will be, accompanied by her six maids, (who are to be young ladies of respectable families,) to precede the procession, and to strew the path with flowers. Miss Fellowes will, in fact, be the first person in the procession.

The royal state-coach, which was made so long ago as the beginning of the reign of George II. has just been repaired. New wheels and new linings have been furnished, and the old ornaments have been furbished up, so that the whole makes a very splendid appearance.

A Madrid article of June 14 says, the sitting of the Cortes on the 12th was important; the Minister of Finance stated that the amount of the contributions paid in the last ten months to make good arrears, was 120,764,158 reals, and for the payment of the current taxes, the sum of 585,297,352 reals, making the sum total of 706,061,510 reals, the general estimate being 712,000,000: there remained only 6,000,000 to be paid in the two remaining months to complete the amount.

Liverpool.—From the annual bill of mortality, for the town and parish of Liverpool and its vicinity, just published, it appears that, from the 1st of January, 1820, the number of births was, males 2432, females 2286, total 4718; exhibiting an increase in births of 170. The burials, during the same period, were, males 1541, females 1616, total 3157; exhibiting a decrease in burials of 571, and a superiority in the number of births over the burials of 1561. The number of marriages was 1653, showing a decrease of 11.

In a recent London paper, the following singular advertisement appeared:—"Accommodation to journeymen coopers. Wanted, 12 men who are in the habit of getting drunk *three days* a week only; six to work three days, and the other six to work three days, alternately. Apply to G. C——, Ray-street, Clerkenwell.—N. B. Six sober men, to work all the week, will be preferred."

EXTRAORDINARY ENTERPRISE.

From the London Quarterly Review.

Captain Dundas Cochrane, a commander in the navy, after perambulating every province of Spain and Portugal, and a great part of France, volunteered to prepare himself as a Mahomedan for a journey from the source to the termination of the Niger, but on speculations that could not be complied with. He therefore travelled on foot to St. Petersburg, and was introduced to the Emperor, to whom he proposed a journey on foot across Siberia, following the northern land which he supposed to be joined to America, or, finding that not to be the case, to procure a passage across Behring's Strait, enter Kotzebue's Inlet, and prosecute his journey on foot along the northern coast of America to one of the establishments of the Hudson's Bay Company. The Emperor readily acceded to his project, and he set off with a passport and an order from the Minister of the Interior, to all to whom he might apply to afford him every possible assistance. In September last, information was received at Petersburg of his having reached the Altai mountains on the confines of Chinese Tartary; and that from Irkutsk he was now bending his way to the northward to avoid interruption from the Chinese, and with the view of reaching Kamschatka, as the most likely place to procure a conveyance across Behring's Strait. Coupling, therefore, this extraordinary expedition with one sent officially by the Russian government, under the orders of Lieut. Baron Wrangle, to ascertain with certainty the existence and precise position of the north-east Cape of Asia; the land expedition of Lieutenant, now Captain Franklin, in America, and that of Capt. Parry, we cannot but indulge a hope that, in no great lapse of time, the geography of the northern regions of Asia and America will be accurately determined.

DOMESTIC.

TORNADO AND HAIL STORM.

AUGUSTA, JULY 25.—A tornado, of the most awful nature in its effects, passed through the counties of Oglethorpe, Wilkes, and Lincoln, on Sunday morning, the 15th ult. and destroyed or injured every thing in its progress.—The largest trees were uprooted and twisted from their trunks—barns blown down, and their contents (corn and wheat) scattered before the wind—promising plantations of corn and cotton utterly ruined, and many persons made beggars, who a moment before deemed themselves independent. Such is the account we have received of the awful visitation, the particulars of which will be found in the following extract of a letter received by the editor, from a gentleman of this place, at present in Wilkes county.—*Adver.*

"On Sunday morning last, just before day light, a most tremendous tornado passed through a part of this county, and in its course has done extensive injury; and in some instances has been attended almost with ruinous consequences. It commenced, as far as I can understand, about Athens; at least its effects have been heard of as high up as that place—it passed through Oglethorpe, Wilkes and Lincoln, and from the latter county crossed Savannah river; but how far it extended into South-Carolina, or what damage it has done there, I have not understood. Its width was from half a mile to two miles, getting wider as it approached the river. In its passage through this county it was from half a mile to three quarters wide, and in that space, during its whole progress, it has done vast and incalculable mischief. It passed through one of our neighbor's plantations, and almost totally destroyed his crop: his overseer yesterday told me that he should not make *enough* for the supply of the place—upon the day before the hurricane, he calculated upon a hundred and forty bales of cotton, and a tolerable crop of corn. Trees, fences, and houses were blown down; and the awful roar of the wind, and a violent and incessant shower of hail and rain, rendered the duration of the storm a period of almost inconceivable apprehension and alarm. The wind leveled the trees in every direction—twisting off those of large size, and scattering the fences far and wide: the hail stripped the cotton and the corn to the bare stalk, and in many instances beat it into the earth at such a rate, that in the morning scarcely a vestige of vegetation was to be seen in fields which the day before presented a promising prospect.—Several poor persons in this neighborhood, particularly two or three widows, have lost their entire crops, and are so injured in their prospects, as to require the aid of the benevolent for their support, and subscriptions to assist them have been set on foot, and are liberally patronized. Mr. ——, who formerly resided in Augusta, who had a flourishing and extensive crop of cotton and corn growing on his large and valuable plantation, had unfortunately the whole of his place within the influence of the hurricane, and his prospects of a crop are *totally* destroyed; he told me yesterday that he should not make a pound of cotton, or a bushel of corn: his last year's corn house was blown to pieces, and the corn scattered about the fields; his large barn was blown down, and the wheat in it blown away and lost: his carriage house was blown down, and his carriage destroyed—his poultry house was blown down, and above three hundred head of poultry, he informed me, was killed by the hail; and the trees were blown down so thick around him, that he had to make a circuit of half a mile, to get from his house to the road. His neighbours also suffered severely. In short, I scarcely ever heard of more serious injury from such a tornado in any part of the up country—as it widened towards the river, I believe it was comparitively less violent, so that I hope the injury was lessened as it progressed."

CHARLESTON, AUG. 7.—By the schooner *Eagle*, Captain KING, who arrived at this port on Sunday last, from New-Orleans, we have been favored with the papers of that city to the 17th ult. inclusive, from which we have made a few extracts for this morning's *Courier*.—The exports from New-Orleans, from the 1st October, 1820, to the 7th July, 1821, amount to 126,729 bales cotton, and 23,344 hogsheads tobacco.—The number of vessels in port on the 17th July, was 8 ships, 19 brigs, 5 schooners, and 2 sloops.

A violent gale, or tornado, was experienced at New-Orleans on the 13th ult. which did considerable damage. Its extent was about 800 or 900 yards in length and about 200 in breath. A great number of buildings were blown down and damaged, and two persons were killed.—A part of the distillery of Messrs. FORT & CLEMENT, the walls of which were of brick, 14 inches thick, was blown down which exposed to the rain about three hundred hogsheads of Molasses, most of which was spoiled.—A piece of pine scantling was blown from a house, and one end of it pierced several inches into a 13 inch wall, where it remained the next day. The whole damage done by the gale is estimated at about sixty thousand dollars.—The gale was also felt at the English Turn, (where considerable damage was done to the crops of corn) and also in Mobile Bay.

LIGHTNING.

SALEM, JULY 28.—We had a heavy thunder storm on Wednesday afternoon. The lightning struck a tree in Andrew street, split, and tore off much of the bark, a piece of which was hurled 30 feet. It also levelled a post which stood a few feet from the tree. A horse and cart (in the care of a boy) were standing about six feet from the tree. The boy was stunned, and the horse much frightened, but no injury was sustained by either.

At Wenham the same afternoon, the lightning struck the house of Mr. Josiah Kimball, and we lament to hear, killed his son, a lad of about 8 years of age—The lightning descended by the chimney, which was much shattered, and entering the interior of the house, did great injury to the furniture, broke the crockery, windows, &c. The boy was found dead by the side of a bed upon which he had been sitting.

The lightning also struck two houses at Mackerel cove, in Beverly, belonging to Messrs. Josiah Chapman and Charles Harris. The houses did not sustain any essential damage, and no person was seriously injured. The lightning passed so near to Mrs. Chapman as to rend the seam of one of her shoes.

THE COLUMBUS,

Commanded by Com. Bainbridge, which vessel arrived at this port from Gibraltar, in company with the U. S. brig *Spark*, captain Elton, on Sunday last, is perhaps the largest ship of the line that ever sailed in the European seas, under the American flag. She is about 2,400 tons burthen, according to the usual measurement, and carries 64 guns on her gun deck, and 36 carronades on her quarter deck and forecastle. Her complement of men is 800. She draws 26 feet of water, and measures 250 feet of attitude from the surface of the water to the highest point of her main-top-gallant-royal-mast-truck.

On coming on the coast on Friday last, the Columbus met with a school of Mackerel, which followed the ship all day; in the course of which period, they caught the unparelleled number, according to an estimate, of 12,000 of that fish. There were near 300 lines used, and the people pulled in the fish as fast as they could throw their bait into the water. One of the Lieutenants counted 600 Mackerel which he caught with his own hands.

The Columbus has brought many rare plants, birds, and animals; of the latter, two cattle of the celebrated white Tuscan breed, are the most conspicuous.

Boston Intelligencer.

ZANESVILLE, JULY 31.

Appraisement law, again.—The crimes which are committed in this state, under this infamous law, meet the eye in every direction. All kinds of trash—broken tombstones, human skeletons, dogs, &c. &c. are turned out to satisfy executions, and appraisers are generally at hand to place a high value on them! How long this mode of collecting, or rather *not* collecting debts, is to continue, cannot clearly be foreseen.

If the members of the next Legislature who are in favor of this law were to receive their pay in such articles as are frequently turned out as property under its provisions, instead of the fascinating three dollars a day, there is reason to believe a change of affairs would soon be the consequence.

Much villainy and fraud might, however, be prevented by the vigilance and care of the people throughout the state, in the election of proper officers. It is very important that judicious and honest *constables* should be elected.—*Messenger.*

Arrangement of the Judges for the Fall ridings:

Edenton,	Judge DANIEL,
Newbern,	BADGER,
Wilmington,	PAXTON,
Raleigh,	DONNELL,
Hillsborough,	NASH,
Morganton,	NORWOOD,

WM. HILL, Sec'y

Raleigh, August 4, 1821.

E PLURIBUS UNUM

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1821.

WESTERN COLLEGE.

The Trustees of the Western College are to convene in Lincolnton on the 29th instant, for the purpose of fixing upon the place of its location. The measures of this meeting will have an important, and probably a decisive influence on the future success of the Institution; but as this subject has been so fully and ably discussed by a valued correspondent, whose communications appeared in our paper of the 24th and 31st ultimo, we shall not here resume it, farther than to express our hopes that all selfish motives and interested feelings will be wholly discarded on the occasion; and that every friend will unite in fixing and supporting the Institution at the place best calculated to accomplish the great object in view. The success of the College surely ought not materially to depend on its being a few miles more to the north or south,—to the east or west. If a liberal spirit of yielding up private wishes for the general good, does not prevail, the whole plan, with all its flattering prospects, must fall to the dust, and "like the baseless fabric" of a dream, leave not a trace behind. But the friends of the Western College promise themselves better things; they indulge the hope that the same liberal and patriotic spirit that first set in motion the scheme, will still attend its progress, and at last crown it with success.

One thing is certain.....let the institution be located where it may, it must be reared and supported by *individual* patronage and munificence alone. From the Legislature, nothing need be expected. How important, then, that the most perfect union of feelings and views should exist among all the friends of the New College. There are wealth and liberality sufficient in the West, if properly directed, to endow the institution so as to make it honor to its patrons, and a blessing to the rising generation. That such may be the result, we most ardently hope; and in this hope, every friend to human happiness, to the diffusion of light and knowledge, and to the character of the state, must heartily join us.

CONVENTION.

An article in our paper of the 17th ultimo, on the subject of a Convention, seems to have highly excited the editor of the Wilmington Recorder; and in giving vent to his feelings, he has (thoughtlessly, we would charitably hope) placed the proposed Convention in the West by the side of the "*Hartford Convention*," of most notable memory: a Convention, which assembled from motives and for purposes that bear no more affinity to the objects which the West have in view, than light does to darkness. We are surprized that the editor of the Recorder, who, on other subjects, thinks so correctly, should on a subject so plain and so important as the one now agitated in this State, let his judgment be so perverted and blinded: but more especially that, in the choice of his epithets and in the general scope of his remarks, he should even faintly imitate a certain editor, whose abuse of the West is too coarse and vulgar to merit reply, and whose arguments are too shallow to need refutation.

The editor says he will not do his "fellow-citizens of the West the injustice to suppose that these sentiments [meaning those contained in the article above mentioned] are those that actuate that respectable portion of the population of the state; but must set *it* [them, we suppose] down as the effusion of the brain of the editor of the Western Carolinian, and perhaps to the disorganizing views and interested motives of some would-be popular men." The people of the West will undoubtedly be greatly obliged to him for his good opinion of them, and will probably regret very much to tell him that they *do not deserve it:* that they have unfortunately become sensible of their political degradation, of the palpable injustice under which they labor, and have,—by some hocus pocus tricks, no doubt,—become inspected with the notion, that their only remedy lies in a Convention: moreover, that they have made up their minds on this subject, and that they are determined, if not with the consent of the East, then without it, *to have this Convention:* and as it seems this is the case, they must decline accepting the compliment so *ingeniously* tendered them.

The Recorder has not only garbled our remarks, but has made us say what we did not. That a Convention would be assembled in the West, we asserted, in a qualified manner, however; but not because the Legislature would "not act in opposition to their understanding." All that has ever been asked, all that is now asked, is, that the Legislature should *do* what their "understandings" tell them they *ought*, not what they *ought not to do*; that they (the majority, we are speaking of) would not be guided solely by interest, nor act from merely selfish motives. But the difficulty is, the Legislature *will not* obey the dictates of their "understandings;" they act "in opposition" to them; and hence the bitter feelings, jealousies, and even animosities, which exist among us, disturb our internal tranquility, and paralize our efforts for the promotion of the general good. And such will continue to be the state of things, until the only measure shall be adopted which can allay all these feelings, and restore harmony and good will,—the *call of a Convention.*

But the East, says the Recorder, "will not be moved by threats, nor convinced by declamation;" and if he had told the whole truth, he would have added, *neither by arguments.* They are willing to "*listen* to arguments;" ay, truly! but then, reader, there is a vast difference between being willing to *listen*, and willing to be *convinced.* Convinced they must be; (not by arguments; for all arguments to prove the truth of a self-evident proposition are absurd;) for it is impossible that the mind for a moment can refuse its assent to the justice of our claim. But then they are convinced to no good purpose; because, as the poet of Shenstone has very aptly remarked,

> "A man convinced against his will,
> "Is of the same opinion still."

One would be charged with insanity or idiotism, who should attempt to demonstrate by reasoning, either by syllogism or induction, that the sun emits light as well as heat; that light is not darkness, nor right wrong; and why? Because these are self-evident truths, which cannot be denied. Almost equally absurd and foolish would it be, to enter into a lengthy argument to prove that that system of representation must be radically wrong, as well as unjust, which gives to *one* man, in one section of the State, as much political power and influence as *seven* men possess in another: the mind as readily and as unavoidably assents to the inequality and injustice of this system, as it does to any self-evident truth whatever. To call upon the West, therefore, for *arguments* to show the truth of what no one but a madman or fool will deny, can be considered in no other light than as a sheer insult, and ought to be treated as such.

None, but the East, have ever talked of "violating the constitution;" yet the Recorder makes that our principal or only object. Strange, that our eastern brethren find it so hard to pursue an honorable and manly course; that they find it necessary to resort to tergiversation, to pervert the intentions and misrepresent the views of the West: it certainly argues a bad cause and no small lack of argument, to have recourse to such pitiful shifts. But as the Recorder has said that the assembling of a Convention in the West, should the wayward conduct of the East render it necessary, would be a violation of the constitution, we would thank him to point out that particular article or clause of the constitution which it would violate; and then,—if our request be a reasonable one,—give us his opinion or exposition of the 1st, 2d, 18th, and 21st articles of the Declaration of Rights: We wish to see our way clear, and to examine the ground step by step as we advance.

It is the policy and the practice of modern "legitimacy," to couple "*rebellion*" with *reform*, and make the latter synonymous with the former; but it sounds rather discordantly, we think, from the lips of an American. We had before remarked the singular coincidence in the opinions and practice of the Holy Alliance and the anti-Conventionists in this State; and it is daily becoming more striking. It shows with what increased facility one slides into error, after the first step is made,—"The descent to Avernus is easy; but to return is a work, labor." We do think it is rather derogatory to the character of any American, to borrow arguments and terms from the unholy league of European despots; to stigmatize as "rebellion," ("rebellion" against whom?) the peaceful and laudable attempt of a large *majority* of the free people of this State, to obtain a redress of their grievances, and to place themselves on an equality with the rest of their fellow-citizens. To call this "REBELLION," is joining hands with the enemies of liberty, and the enemies of man; it is "libelling the most glorious era" in the history of our (or any other) country! "REBELLION!"

> "*foul, dishonoring* word,
> Whose wrongful blight so oft has stained
> The holiest cause that tongue or sword
> Of mortal ever lost or gained.
> How many a spirit born to bless,
> Has sunk beneath that withering name,
> Whom but a day's, an hour's success,
> Had wafted to eternal fame!"

We sincerely hope that the editor of the Recorder will not again fall into so great an absurdity; will not again be guilty of so outrageous a libel on the people, and not on the people only, but on the vital principles of our free institutions. Even Mr. *Dwight* could teach him better than this.

The reiteration of the puerile threat in the Raleigh Minerva, of bringing down on our heads "the strong arm of the general government," does no credit to the understanding of the editor of that paper. It is very common with men of his order, to say that the general government has power, but will not, and farther, that it ought not. It has no right to intermeddle in the internal concerns of any state; such intermeddling would rouse the whole Union; and particularly if it should be for the purpose of upholding wrong and "*crushing*" right. But by what system of logic the Recorder could make the assembling of a Convention in the West a "treasonable act," is beyond our power to discover; if the editor can explain it to us, we will be greatly obliged to him. The constitution of the Union declares "that treason against the United States shall consist *only* in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." How does this quadrate with the Recorder's definition? Is the peaceable assembling of the people, the great majority of the people, in Convention in the western part of this State, "levying war against" the *United States?* or will such a measure be "adhering to their enemies?" Shame! shame! to call this *treason!* and to tell the people of the West, that "the strong hand of the United States would immediately crush it [the Convention] and bring to condign punishment its aiders and abetters!!" But we have already said too much; we will therefore dismiss the subject for this time, by reassuring the editor of the Recorder, that the people of the West "KNOW their rights, and knowing, DARE MAINTAIN THEM!"

ELECTION.

We have received the following returns from correspondents, in addition to those we published last week:

In the district composed of the counties of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus and Lincoln, Maj. Henry Connor is elected to Congress.

State of the Poll.

	CONNOR.	DAVIDSON.
Mecklenburg,	387	850
Lincoln,	1149	451
Cabarrus,	343	375

In Buncombe County, the votes for Congress were as follows....(the other counties in that district not heard from:)

F. Walker, Esq.	730
Robert B. Vance	462

Mecklenburg County.

In Senate, Gen. M. M'Leary is elected; in the Commons, Maj. S. M'Combs and John Rea, Esq. are elected.

State of the Poll—Senate, Gen. M'Leary 487, John Wilson 414; Commons, S. M'Combs 963, J. Rea 771, Laird Harris 616.

Lincoln County.

In Senate, Robt. Williamson, Esq. is elected; in the Commons, Col. Peter Hoke and Col. O. H. Holland are elected.

State of the Poll—Senate, R. Williamson 623, Col. D. Shuford 451; Commons, P. Hoke 880, O. H. Holland 814, Daniel Conrad 798, Robert Johnston 582.

Iredell County.

In Senate, James Campbell, Esq. is elected; in the Commons, Dr. Aza Beall and James Hill are elected.

State of the Poll—Senate, Campbell 287, Torrence 257, Allison 181; Commons, Beall 680, Hill 521, Falls 497, M'Kay 196, Wilson 92.

Buncombe County.

In Senate, Zebulon Baird is elected; in the Commons, William Brittain and Wm. D. Smith are elected.

State of the Poll—Senate, Z. Baird 531, W. J. Lewis 313; Commons, W. Brittain 610, W. D. Smith 493, J. Whitaker 430, J. Anderson 430, J. Weaver 161, M. Fletcher 70, J. P. Craig 68, T. Robertson 53, J. Johnston 7, —— Poor 1.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ECONOMY.

In my travels, a gentleman, at whose house I had a good dinner, informed me that accidentally he discovered that by smoking his Bacon with the smoke of *Sassafras root*, the fly, and of course the maggots, and other vermin, never touched his meat; that it made it look red throughout, and gave to it an agreeable taste. Now, thinks I to myself, if new land must be cleared every year, contrary to Mr. FISHER's noble address to the Agricultural Society, the *Sassafras root* ought, at least, to be thrown aside for that purpose; for it is not advisable to dig up the roots of that valuable growth in the woods generally, lest it might be extirpated, with other valuable vegetables, and which ought to be preserved for some succeeding generations. Who knows, but that the medicinal quality of the Sassafras, which is much slighted, may, through its smoke and such smoked bacon, convey its virtues into the system, in such quantity as to save many lives? And if not, yet, if it preserves the bacon, it will save many a good shoulder or ham from being thrown to the dogs: and a penny saved is two pence earned. A TRAVELLER.

BENE SEED.

JOHN S. SKINNER, Esq. the editor of that valuable paper the "American Farmer," has forwarded to a member of the Rowan Agricultural Society, a small parcel of the Bene Seed, or Oriental (Sesamum Indicum.) This [illegible] South-Carolina and in the [illegible] part of this State, where it was introduced [illegible] African negroes; and without doubt will [illegible] our soil and climate. The seed are [illegible] for the quantity of oil they yield, of [illegible] and delicate flavour, suited for all the purposes of sweet oil. It is also highly prized for its medicinal virtues, particularly in all dysenteric complaints. It is to be hoped that the gentlemen, to whom the small parcel of seed sent by Mr. Skinner has been distributed, will take some pains to cultivate them under the most favourable circumstances. [COMMUNICATED.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

We have been informed, that the Hon. DUNCAN CAMERON, late one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of law and Equity, has accepted the appointment of a *Justice of the Peace* in the county in which he lives; and has since his qualification invariably taken his seat during the session of every court. Those who have witnessed the facility and correctness with which Judge Cameron performed the arduous duties imposed, while on the bench of the Superior Court, can alone appreciate the advantages that will result from his present situation. It is notorious that in most of the county courts, business is very loosely done, and that very frequently justice is only a *farce*. Our informant states, that the court is now conducted with all the correctness and solemnity of a Superior Court.—*Wilmington Recorder.*

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 1.

The *Great American Aloe*, at the Orphans' Asylum, has now twenty lateral shoots or branches. The branches nearest the earth are about sixteen feet distant from it. The number of buds promising flowers, on each of the nine lower shoots, has been counted and found to amount in all to upwards of *eight hundred.* The flowering is expected to take place in a few days and will form a noble spectacle.

MARRIED, in Cabarrus county, on Tuesday, the 14th inst. Mr. *John Gibson*, of Rowan county, to Miss *Jane Smith.*

House of Entertainment,

At the sign of the Eagle and Harp, west corner of Broad and King streets, and one door north of the Court House, CAMDEN, S. C.

M. M. M'CULLOCH,

HAVING recently established himself in the above line, in that elegant house formerly occupied by Col. F. A. Delieseline, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. The house is elegantly situated, large, airy and commodious, fitted for the immediate reception of families and travellers, who wish to be retired, particularly for families travelling for their health. His House, Bar and Stables, are always well supplied with the necessary comforts and refreshments for man and horse.

Camden, July 26, 1821. 3 62

TO THE PUBLIC.

I HAVE been credibly informed that there are persons on the north and south side of the Yadkin river, and on different roads leading to my ferry, who are and have been in the habit of telling travellers that I have quit keeping up my ferry, which I say is a grand falsity: And some of them have gone so far as to tell the traveller that I charge for a loaded wagon and team from seventy-five cents to one dollar, which is another falsity. I think it my duty, therefore, to inform the public at large, that I still keep my ferry up, that I have as good boats as there are on the river, and that they will be well attended to. The charges are as follows:—A loaded wagon and team, 50 cents; an empty, the same; a two horse wagon, loaded or empty, 25 cents; a cart, 25; pedler's wagon, with one horse, 25 cents; chairs, 25; a four wheel carriage for pleasure, with two horses, 30 cents; a carriage with four horses, the same; horsemen five cents; footmen five cents. JOHN S. LONG.

August 12, 1821.——3 62

Negroes for Sale.

ON the Tuesday and Wednesday of August Court, at the Court-House in Salisbury, will be sold, on a credit of six months, several valuable young NEGRO Boys and Girls, belonging to the estate of the late Col. Richmond Pearson, deceased. J. A. PEARSON, *Executor.*
E. PEARSON, *Executrix.*

July 31, 1821. 60s

Select School.

MR. JAMES H. LINSLEY has removed his Select Boarding School to Stratford, Fairfield county, Connecticut, 13 miles from New-Haven, and 65 from New-York; where he occupies one of the most elegant and commodious houses in the State; and the number of his pupils is limited to 15 only.

The principal design of the School is to prepare young gentlemen for Yale College, or any other University in the U. States. Students desirous of entering the Freshman Class in the College above named, will pursue the study of Arithmetic, Adam's Latin Grammar, Prosody, Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Clark's Introduction to the making of Latin, Sallust, Greek Testament, and Dalzel's Græca Minora.—Those desirous of entering a more advanced Class, will be instructed in Geography, English Grammar, Adam's Roman Antiquities, Algebra, Mensuration of Superficies and Solids, Heights and Distances, Plane and Spheric Trigonometry and Geometry, Surveying, Navigation, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Elements of History, Composition, Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres, &c. with the Latin and Greek Languages continued through various authors.

In addition to the above will be taught, if desired, the French and Hebrew Languages, and the study of Botany as an amusement, during the floral season.

The terms for Board, Tuition, bedding, washing, fuel, candles, and room, are two hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum, payable half yearly; the first half year in advance.

The discipline and government of this School will be addressed to the pride and honour of the student; and an appeal by letter to the parent will in all cases precede in any ultimate measure.—It is believed this school will be equal to any of the kind in the United States; as the number is more limited, the circle of sciences tendered to the student more extensive, and the undivided attention of the preceptor insured to his pupils.

Gentlemen desirous of more particular information on the subject, are referred to the Hon. *Stephen Elliott*, LL. D. *Thomas S. Grimke*, Esq. *Joseph Bennett*, Esq. *Benj. F. Hunt*, Esq. in *Charleston*; to the Hon. *James M. Wayne*, *Abraham Richards*, Esq. Savannah; *John Devereux*, Esq. Newbern, N. C.; the Hon. *John C. Calhoun*, Secretary of War; the Hon. *Henry W. Edwards*, *Edmund Law*, Esq. Washington city; *William Gwynn*, Esq. Baltimore; *John Spangler*, M. D. Yorktown, Penn.; the Hon. *Langdon Cheves*, Philadelphia; the Hon. *Peter A. Jay*, *Wm. W. Woolsey*, Esq. *Wm. Silliman*, Esq. New-York.

And for general information, the subjoined Certificates are respectfully submitted.

Mr. JAMES H. LINSLEY has received a regular education at this College, and sustained, while here, an excellent character, and a respectable standing in his class. He has been employed for some years as a teacher of youth, with success and approbation; and it is believed that he is qualified to give instructions in the various branches specified above.

JEREMIAH DAY,
President of Yale College.

New-Haven, Oct. 23, 1820.

In the above recommendation, I fully and cordially concur.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN,
One of the Professors of Yale College.

New-Haven, Oct. 24, 1820.

Copy of a letter from the Rev. J. DAY, D. D. LL. D. *to the* Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, *Secretary of War, dated Yale College, Oct.* 23, 1820.

DEAR SIR,

There may, perhaps, be put into your hands, a copy of an advertisement of Mr. JAMES H. LINSLEY, of this State, who proposes to establish a select School, for the accommodation of a small number of youths from the South.

Considering him as a man of estimable character, of liberal attainments, and correct principles; I have taken the liberty of furnishing him with a certificate, for the purpose of encouraging him in his proposed plan of instruction. Should any of your friends think proper to afford him their patronage, I trust they will not find their confidence misplaced.

With the highest respect,
Your obedient Servant,
JEREMIAH DAY.

The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN,
Washington City.

P. S. A similar letter was also written by President DAY to the Hon. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, LL. D.

Stratford, July 20*th*, 1821. 6wt66

Wanted,

IMMEDIATELY, a Journeyman Shoemaker, who is well acquainted with his business.

Also,—Two Apprentice Boys, from 14 to 16 years of age.

E. DICKSON.

August 14, 1821. 62

Mahogany Furniture, &c.

THE subscriber informs the citizens of Rowan and the adjoining counties, that he has a quantity of prime St. Domingo MAHOGANY, and other materials suitable for making good and substantial work. Persons who may want Furniture of *Mahogany*, would do well to call and see a specimen, which the subscriber has now on hand, and judge whether they cannot be accommodated at home on more reasonable terms than abroad.

Also, Furniture of common wood, made on reasonable terms. J. CONRAD.

Lexington, [illegible] county,
July [illegible] 6wt64

Plan[illegible] for Sale.

NOTICE[illegible] valuable Plantation, 12 miles [illegible] the Main Yadkin river. This [illegible] 360 acres of fine land, attached [illegible] very valuable Ferry. Terms will [illegible]nt. For particulars, apply [illegible] Salisbury.

Rowan [illegible] 57

THE CELEBRATED HORSE
NAPOLEON,

WILL stand the ensuing Fall Season at my plantation, seven miles west of Salisbury, at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season, seven dollars the single leap, and twenty dollars to insure. Mares sent from a distance will be kept and fed on grain at the market price. Pasturage will be furnished gratis. Proper care and attention will be paid, but no liability for accidents or escapes of any kind.

MICHAEL BROWN.

August 8, 1821.——1 62

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

THE MORNING OF LOVE.

BY T. MOORE.

O the spring time of life is the season of blooming,
And the morning of love is the season of joy;
Ere noontide and summer in their radiance consuming,
Look down on their beauties to parch and destroy.

O faint are the blossoms life's pathway adorning,
When the first magic glory of life is withdrawn;
For the flowers of the spring and the light of the morning,
Have no summer budding and no second dawn.

Thro' meadows all fragrance and sunshine and flowers,
The stream of the valley in purity flies;
But mix'd with the tide where some proud city towers,
O! where is the sweetness that dwelt in its rise?

The rose withers fast in the breast it first graces,
Its beauty is fled ere the day be half done;
And life is that stream which its progress defaces,
And love is that flower which can bloom but for one.

SONNET.

Oh! it is sad the grief of years to share—
The hopeless grief—and feel the biting sting
Of mem'ry, and the darkness of despair,
To blast the hopes that fancy cherishing
Had painted long and lovely, bright and fair;
Oh! it is sad to see such vision fade,
Like day's last hues to night's sepulchral shade;
And feel that hopeless thrill that will impart
Unutterable anguish to the heart:
That knows no rapt'rous dream of future joy,
That feels no pleasure from the mournful past;
And only rolls upon the anxious eye
The dreary thought of what the soul must taste,
Upon the future scene's uncertain waste!

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

FROM THE SAVANNAH GEORGIAN.

.....

It may afford some amusement and instruction to our readers, to ascertain the affinity between the Natural connexion of Animal arrangements, with the Political character of nations;—how far the similitude applies, in the several selections we have given, to the features of existing states, will be seen by referring to the events of the age.

ADAPTION OF NATURAL TO NATIONAL HISTORY.

"Animus prævidet futura."

THE AMERICAN EAGLE.

This fierce animal may be considered among birds, as the Lion among quadrupeds, and in many respects they have a strong similitude to each other. They are both possessed of force and an empire over their fellows of the forests, equally magnanimous, they disdain smaller plunder; and only pursue animals worthy of conquest. It is not till after having been long provoked, that this generous bird thinks fit to punish with death. The Eagle also disdains to share the plunder of another bird: and will take up with no other prey but that which he has acquired by his own pursuits. How hungry so ever he may be, he never stoops to carrion. It is as extraordinary to see two pair of Eagles in the same mountain, as two Lions in the same forest. Nor does the similitude of these animals stop here, they have both sparkling eyes, and nearly of the same colour. Their claws are of the same form, their breath equally strong, and their cry equally loud and terrifying. Bred both for war, they are alike fierce, proud, and incapable of being tamed. It requires great patience and much art to tame the Eagle; and even though taken young and brought under by long assiduity, yet still it is a dangerous domestic, and often turns its force against its master. When brought into the field for the purpose of fowling, the falconer is never sure of its attachment; that innate pride and love of liberty, still prompt it to rejoin its native solitudes, and the moment the falconer sees it, when let loose, first stoop to the ground, and then rise perpendicularly into the clouds, he gives up all his former labour for lost, quite sure of never beholding his former prisoner more. Sometimes, however, they are brought to have an attachment for their feeder, and liberally provide for his support. Indeed, if size and strength deserve preeminence, no bird can be put in competition with the Condor of America.

THE AUSTRIAN VULTURE.

The first rank in the description of birds has been given to the Eagle, not because it is more strong or larger than the Vulture, but because it is more generous and bold. The Vulture is ravenous, and seldom attacks living animals, when it can be supplied with the dead. The Eagle meets and singly opposes his enemy: the Vulture, if it expects resistance, calls in the aid of its kind, and basely overpowers its prey by a cowardly combination. The Vulture seems among birds, what the Jackall and Hyena are among quadrupeds. It is related that a number of them will sit silent in the branches of the forest, and patiently wait till the Crocodile has deposited a number of eggs, and covered them carefully under the sand, wait till she has retired to a convenient distance, then altogether encouraging each other with their cries, they pour down upon the nest, and devour the whole brood without remorse. Wretched as is the flesh of these animals yet men, when pressed by hunger, have been tempted to taste it. Nothing can be more lean, nauseous, and unsavoury. It is in vain that when killed, the body has been washed, and spices used to overpower its prevailing odour; it still smells and tastes of the carrion by which it was nourished, and sends forth a stench that is insupportable. They prey upon whatever small game they can overtake and overpower. They all agree in their nature, being equally cruel, indolent and rapacious.

THE CORSICAN BUTCHER-BIRD.

The Butcher Bird—Diminutive as these amimals are, they make themselves formidable to birds four times their number. Its bill is black, an inch long, and crooked at the end. Its habits seem entirely to correspond with its conformation, as it has been found to live as well upon flesh, as upon insects, and thus to partake in some measure of a double nature. This bird leads a life of continual combat and opposition. It is wonderful to see with what intrepidity this little creature goes to war with birds four times bigger than itself. It not only fights upon the defensive, but often comes to the attack, and with advantage; they do not wait the approach of the invader; it is sufficient that they see him preparing for an assault at a distance. It is then that they sally forth with loud cries, wound him on every side, and drive him off with such fury, that he seldom ventures to return to the charge; they generally come off with victory, though it sometimes happens that they fall to the ground, with the bird they have so fiercely fixed on. Nothing in nature better displays the respect paid to the claims of courage, than to see this little bird, (now caged,) fly in company with all the tyrants of the air, without fearing their power, or avoiding their resentment.

THE RUSSIAN BEAR.

The bear is treacherous, carnivorous and cruel; it is not only savage, but solitary; it passes some months of the winter without provision, or without ever stiring abroad, but seems rather to subsist upon its former flesh, and only feels the calls of appetite, when the fat it had acquired in summer, begins to be entirely wasted away. It is a common report, that during this time, they live by sucking their paws. The voice of the Bear is a kind of growl, interrupted by rage, and often capriciously exerted; and although this animal seems gentle, it is still to be distrusted, and managed with caution, as it is often treacherous and resentful without a cause. This animal is capable of some degree of instruction.—The white Bear seems the only animal, that by being placed in the coldest climate, grows larger than those that live in temperate zones. The Bear, being unmolested in a desolate region, and meeting no animal but what he can easily conquer, grows to an enormous size. The tongue is smooth—and some use their fore-paws as hands. The least dangerous method of taking the Bear is by intoxicating it, by throwing brandy upon honey, which it seems chiefly fond of.

THE ITALIAN HARE.

We come now to a race of animals, that, without being enemies to any, are preyed upon by all. The Hare is the swiftest animal in the world, for the time it continues. To their activity and swiftness they owe their protection, for being the prey of every voracious animal, they are incessantly pursued. As their limbs are made for running, they easily outstrip all other animals at the beginning—but they exhaust their strength in their first effort and double back to the place they were started from. Their voice is not so sharp as the note of some other animals, but more nearly approaching that of the squalling of a child. As they have a remarkably good ear, and sit upon their hind legs, and use their fore-paws as hands, they have been taught to beat the drum, to dance to music, and go through the manual exercise.

THE NEAPOLITAN FLYING-SQUIRREL.

This animal has large, prominent, black, and very sparkling eyes, small ears, and sharp teeth. It is said to partake of the nature of the squirrel, the rat, and the dormouse, but that in which it is distinguished from all other animals, is its peculiar conformation, for taking those leaps that almost look like flying. The flying-squirrel changes place, not like a bird, by repeated strokes of its wings, but rather like a paper-kite, supported by the expansion of the surface of its body; but with the difference, that instead of mounting, it descends; it is of a torpid disposition, and seldom seen to exert its powers, and generally sleeps by day, and becomes more active by night.—The animal is easily tamed, and it is then a very familiar animal.

IRISH ELOQUENCE.

From the New-York Critical Review.

Much has been said of the "Irish school of eloquence," and more than it is very easy to comprehend:—the truth is, there is no such thing. Ireland has produced a number of very eloquent and ingenious men; *but the style of no two is alike.* One is philosophical, using now the rarest and most classical words—now, the plainest and vulgarest, that a bad state of society affords—at one moment, drawing a splendid image from Heaven, at the next groping a figure from the filth of a slaughter-house, or the horrors of a dissecting theatre: another is closely argumentative, word-sparing to obscurity, antithetical, magnificent and severe: a third is persuasive, ingenious, happy in arrangement, and skilful and splendid in execution—sometimes awful, always pleasing: a fourth has all the solemn dignity resulting from a self satisfied weight of character, great analytical powers, learning, and an unforced elocution, seldom stooping his wing from the pride of place to imagery, wit or vituperation: a fifth, a man of such genius, power and astuteness, that whenever he exerted his mind, he left no thread upon the canvass without its keeping and colour, so that no human intellect could improve that effort, or equal it in another. With what justness such a vast variety of intellectual excellence, can be termed "*a school*," it is not easy to discover: when we refer one man's excellence to the school of another, the force of the phrase turns us towards points of resemblance; but when on examination we find they differ in modes of arrangement, illustration, and degrees of amplification, so as to vary from and oppose each other, we are no more justified in asserting, that they belong to the same school, than we would be in classing together all orders of architecture, because their general design was the shelter of human beings. If even there could be found a few orators who possessed a similarity of style, (which we by no means admit,) the fitness of jumbling them together with all others of the same nation, under the amply inclusive epithet of "Irish" school, is like that of the German play in the Anti-Jacobin, where we read "enter the army,"—composed of two soldiers, a fifer, and their general.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

I am no herald to inquire of men's pedigrees: it sufficeth me if I know their virtues.

SIDNEY.

If it were possible to trace back the current of an Englishman's blood to its early fountains, what a strange compound would the mass present! What a confusion and intermingling of subsidiary streams from the Britons, Romans, Danes, Saxons, and Normans; amalgamating with minor contributions from undiscoverable sources, mocking the chemist's power to analyse, and almost bewildering imagination to conceive! Being myself "no tenth transmitter of a foolish face," I have sometimes maliciously wished that a *bona fide*, genuine, scrupulously-accurate family tree, shooting its branches up into the darkness of antiquity, could be displayed before some of our boasters of high descent and genealogical honours. Heavens! how would it vary from their own emblazoned parchment and vellum records! What confusion of succession—what scandal thrown upon Lady Barbaras and Lady Bridgets, all immaculate in their time—what heraldic bars in noble scutcheons, ancient and modern, from the now first-detected intrigues of chaplains, captains, pages, and serving-men, with their frail mistresses, whose long stomachers, stuck up in the picture-gallery of the old Gothic hall, look like so many insurance-plates against the fire of Cupid's torch!—Strange that there should be a limit to this pride of ancestry! If it be glorious to trace our family up to Edward the First, it should be still more so to ascend to Edward the Confessor; yet pride seldom mounts higher than the first illustrious name, the first titled or celebrated progenitor, whom it chooses to call the founder of the family. The haughtiest vaunter of high pedigree and the honours of unbroken descent, from the time of William the Conqueror, would weep with shame at being enabled to follow his name three hundred years farther back, through a succession of ploughmen, labourers, or malefactors. As it cannot be denied that all families are, in point of fact, equally ancient, the distinction consists in possessing records to prove a certain succession; and even this, it appears, ceases to be a boast beyond a certain point. Fantastical vanity! which, while it cannot deny to the beggar at the gate the privilege of being equally descended from Adam and Eve, rests its own claim to superiority upon being enabled to prove a fiftieth part of the same antiquity, struts, like the jay in the fable, in others' finery, and piques itself upon the actions of ancestors, instead of its own. Give me the man who is an honour to his titles; not him whose titles are his honour!

MILLING ANECDOTE.

Extract from "a Journey to Wilkesbarre."

FROM THE VILLAGE RECORD.

At Stoddartsville we went together to visit Stoddart's merchant mill. It is a noble building, I think 75 by 55 feet, and upwards of 70 feet in height on the water side. It is situated at the fall of the Lehigh, and the race is cut 180 feet through a rock.

The wheat on delivery is poured into a hole in the floor, from whence it is taken by machinery and carried into the fourth story, from thence, when wanted, still by machinery, and carried to be cleaned, and thence to the hopper—the flour is then raised by elevators—cooled, bolted, and transferred to the packing place without a pound of it being lifted by hand. The mill is probably second to no one in the United States.

As we stood looking down the hatchway from the 4th story, Mr. Tyson, the miller, mentioned to us that some time ago a negro boy fell through a similar passage in a merchant mill of Mr. Michael, (I think) at Easton, head foremost upwards of 40 feet, and fortunately plunged into a cask of meal that stood open below, by which his fall was so broken that he was not badly injured.

Millers remember all the anecdotes of mills as sailors do of ships. Mr. T. also mentioned that Morgan Hewes was standing carelessly in Judge Hollenback's mill in the door which opened for the reception of grain drawn up by tackles into the upper story, near 70 feet above the rocks and water, when a sudden gust of wind blew the door to upon him. To save himself from falling he caught with his nails just upon the side of the door frame, and here struggled some seconds between life and death. Fortunately he saved himself, but long afterwards Hewes said he would often wake out of his sleep with inconceivable terror, feeling as if he was again struggling in the door-way for existence.

THOMAS GODFREY.

FROM THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

Mr. Yancey: Observing the other day an account of useful inventions, and a just encomium on their authors, I found with regret that the "Quadrant" now in use for measuring the altitude of the Sun, and other elevated objects, was not noticed. Vespucius robbed Columbus of the glory of giving a name to America, and Hadley has deprived the real inventor of the fame of having given his name to the instrument mentioned. It is universally admitted that Thomas Godfrey, of Philadelphia, was the famous father of the *Quadrant*, but the manner in which he lost the fame and emolument attendant upon his invention is not universally known. The circumstances I am about to relate came from my grandfather, who was the intimate of Godfrey, and who died at the advanced age of 108 years. They are strictly true.

Thomas Godfrey, at one time was a Glazier, who carried his box of glass, putty, hammer, and knife, on his arm, and went through the streets of Philadelphia, to mend or replace broken panes in windows. While performing one of these operations at a window on the north side of Arch-street, opposite a pump, a girl, after filling her pail, placed it on the pathway. The noise caused Godfrey to turn round, when he observed the rays of the sun reflected from his window into the bucket of water. "*What great events from little causes spring.*" This was the first idea Godfrey had of his celebrated instrument. His ingenious mind immediately conceived that if he could perfect a reduced circle, and, by means of reflection, draw the sun down to a horizon, the art of navigation would be rendered more certain, than by the *Pig Yoke*, so termed, then in use for measuring altitudes. His success produced the Quadrant called Hadley's. He formed his model in wood, and, in separate pieces, carried them at different times, to Charles Hamm, an instrument maker of Philadelphia, who completed one in brass.

Godfrey had a brother, in the West India trade, and who, at this time, was about sailing for Jamaica. To him he entrusted the quadrant to test its usefulness, who found it wonderful for the intended purpose. Arrived at his port of destination, he was praising his brother's invention before some officers of the British navy, one of whom, a Lieutenant Hadley, requested to see the instrument, and so satisfied was he of its excellence that he offered 500 Guineas for it. This Captain Godfrey thought an extravagant offer, when pig yokes could be obtained for less than as many pence, and of course accepted the money. Hadley carried the quadrant to England, and placed it in the hands of his brother, a mathematical instrument maker in the Strand. He added one or two of the dark screens, presented it to Government, obtained the patent, received the premium for useful inventions, and gave his name to that to which Godfrey was the undisputed claimant.

Godfrey made known his claims, but too late; the patent had been obtained, the emolument received, and the glazier was compelled to rest satisfied with the equivocal honor of having his name placed upon the records as the FAMOUS THOMAS GODFREY.

This has been the fate of many great men. Copernicus deprived Pythagoras of the honor of discovering the truth of the construction of the Solar System; Cassani disputed the right of Newton to his immortal system of Optics; a French astronomer endeavored to take from our Franklin the discovery that lightning was nothing but an electric fluid; and Hadley has given his name to Godfrey's quadrant.

H.

Religious.

RELIGION.

Mistaken Views of it.

One cause which impedes the reception of religion, even among the well-disposed, is that garment of sadness in which people delight to suppose her dressed; and that life of hard, pining abstinence, which they pretend she enjoins on her disciples. And it were well if this were only the misrepresentation of her declared enemies; but unhappily, it is the too frequent misconception of her injudicious friends.—But such an over-charged picture is not more unamiable than it is unlike; for I will venture to affirm, that Religion, with all her beautiful and becoming sanctity, imposes fewer sacrifices, not only of rational, but of pleasurable enjoyment, than the uncontrolled dominion of whatever vice. Her service is not only perfect safety, but perfect freedom. She is not so tyrannizing as Passion, so exacting as the world, nor so despotic as Fashion. Let us try the case by a parallel, and examine it, not as affecting our virtue, but our pleasure. Does Religion forbid the cheerful enjoyments of life, as rigourously as Avarice forbids them? Does she require such sacrifices of our ease, as Ambition; or such renunciations of our quiet, as Pride? Does Devotion murder sleep, like Dissipation? Does she destroy Health, like Intemperance? Does she annihilate Fortune, like Gaming? Does she embitter life, like Discord; or abridge it like Duelling? Does Religion impose more vigilance than Suspicion; or half as many mortifications as vanity? Vice has her martyrs; and the most austere and ascetic (who mistakes the genius of Christianity almost as her enemy) never tormented himself with such cruel and causeless severity, as that with which Envy lacerates her unhappy votaries. Worldly Honour obliges us to be at the trouble of resenting injuries—but Religion spares us that inconvenience, by commanding us to *forgive* them; and by this injunction, consults our happiness no less than our virtue; for the torment of constantly hating any, must be at least equal to the sin of it. If this estimate be fairly made, then is the balance clearly on the side of Religion, even in the article of pleasure.

LANGUAGE OF THE HEART.

The speech of the tongue is best known unto men; God best understands the language of the heart. The heart without the tongue may pierce the ears of Heaven; the tongue, without the heart, speaks an unknown language.